Consumer Confidence Report
For Calendar Year 2013

Este informe contiene informactión muy importante sobre el aqua usted bebe. Tradúscalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

I. Public Water System (PWS) Information

PWS ID Number	PWS Name	
AZ04 – 09035	City of Winslow	
Contact Person and Title	**Phone Number**	**E-Mail Address**
Allen Rosenbaum	(928) 289-1450	Allen.rosenbaum@ci.winslow.az.us

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more about public participation or to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings, please contact Suzy Wetzel at (928) 289-1416 for additional opportunity and meeting dates and times.

II. Drinking Water Sources

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water source(s):	Six wells located south/southwest of the City of Winslow

III. Drinking Water Contaminants

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also may come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

IV. Vulnerable Population

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV-AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or to receive a copy of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and microbiological contaminants call the EPA *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* at 1-800-426-4791.

V. Source Water Assessment

The Source Water Assessment Report provides a screening-level evaluation of potential contamination that **could** occur. It does not mean that the contamination **has or will** occur. We can use this information to evaluate the need to improve our current water treatment capabilities and prepare for the future contamination threats. This can help us ensure that quality finished water is delivered to your homes. In addition, the source water assessment results provide a starting point for developing a source water protection plan.

Potential sources of contamination in our water area come from: The risk was determined to be a low risk designation, which indicates that most source water protection measures are already implemented, or the hydrology is such that the source water protection measures will have little impact on protection.

Further source water assessment documentation can be obtained by contacting ADEQ, 602-771-4641.

VI. Definitions

AL = Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
MFL = Million fibers per liter.
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. The level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.
MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal. The level of disinfectant added for treatment at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on health of persons would occur.
MREM = Millirems per year – a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
NA = Not Applicable, sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required.
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units, a measure of water clarity.
PCi/L = Picocuries per liter - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
PPM = Parts per million or Milligrams per liter (mg/L).
PPB = Parts per billion or Micrograms per liter (µg/L).
PPT = Parts per trillion or Nanograms per liter.
PPQ = Parts per quadrillion or Picograms per liter.
TT = Treatment Technique - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

ppm x 1000 = ppb
ppb x 1000 = ppt
ppt x 1000 = ppq

VII. Health Effects Language

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. "High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome." Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods-of-time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, and detected nitrate levels are above 5 ppm, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

If **arsenic** is less than or equal to the MCL, your drinking water meets EPA's standards. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

LEAD: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The **City of Winslow Water Department** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

VIII Water Quality Data

Microbiological	Violation Y or N	Number of Samples Present OR Highest Level Detected	Absent (A) or Present (P) OR Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (System takes ≥ 40 monthly samples) 5% of monthly samples are positive; (System takes ≤ 40 monthly samples) 1 positive monthly sample	N	0	A	0	0	N/A	Naturally Present in Environment
Fecal coliform and E. Coli (TC Rule)	N	0	A	0	0	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Disinfectants	**Violation Y or N**	**Running Annual Average (RAA)**	**Range of All Samples (L-H)**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Sample Month & Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine (ppm)	N	0.53	0.04 – 1.44	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	RAA 2013	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products	**Violation Y or N**	**Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected**	**Range of All Samples (L-H)**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Sample Month & Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (HAA5)	N	NON-DETECT	NON-DETECT	60	n/a	10/01/13	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (TTHM)	N	5.0	5.0	80	n/a	10/01/13	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lead & Copper	**Violation Y or N**	**90th Percentile AND Number of Samples Over the AL**	**Range of All Samples (L-H)**	**AL**	**ALG**	**Sample Month & Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**

Copper (ppm)	N	90th Percentile = 0.068	<0.20 – 0.12	AL = 1.3	ALG = 1.3	08/06/13	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	90th Percentile = 0.0028	<0.0010 – 0.0045	AL = 15	0	08/06/13	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	**Violation Y or N**	**Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected**	**Range of All Samples (L-H)**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Sample Month & Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Antimony (ppb)	N	NON-DETECT	NON-DETECT	6	6	02/12/13	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics and solder
Arsenic (ppb)	N	0.0015	0.0015	10	0	02/12/13	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos (MFL)	N	NON-DETECT	NON-DETECT	7	7	02/12/13	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	N	0.031	0.031	2	2	02/12/13	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	N	NON-DETECT	NON-DETECT	4	4	02/12/13	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	N	NON-DETECT	NON-DETECT	5	5	02/12/13	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; natural deposits; metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	N	0.0024	0.0024	100	100	02/12/13	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	N	NON-DETECT	NON-DETECT	200	200	02/12/13	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.15	0.15	4	4	02/12/13	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (ppb)	N	NON-DETECT	NON-DETECT	2	2	02/12/13	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and cropland.
Nitrate (ppm)	N	NON-DETECT	NON-DETECT	10	10	02/12/13	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	N	0.05	0.05	1	1	02/12/13	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	N	NON-DETECT	NON-DETECT	50	50	02/12/13	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	N	87	87	N/A	N/A	02/12/13	N/A

Thallium (ppb)	N	NON-DETECT	NON-DETECT	2	0.5	02/12/13	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC)	**Violation Y or N**	**Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected**	**Range of All Samples (L-H)**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Sample Month & Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
2,4-D (ppb)	N	NON-DETECT	NON-DETECT	70	70	02/12/13	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (a.k.a. Silvex) (ppb)	N	NON-DETECT	NON-DETECT	50	50	02/12/13	Residue of banned herbicide
Alachlor (ppb)	N	NON-DETECT	NON-DETECT	2	0	02/12/13	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)	N	NON-DETECT	NON-DETECT	3	3	02/12/13	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo (a) pyrene (PAH) (ppt)	N	NON-DETECT	NON-DETECT	200	0	02/12/13	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	N	NON-DETECT	NON-DETECT	40	40	02/12/13	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	N	NON-DETECT	NON-DETECT	2	0	02/12/13	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	N	NON-DETECT	NON-DETECT	200	200	02/12/13	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	N	NON-DETECT	NON-DETECT	400	400	02/12/13	Discharge from chemical factories
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	N	NON-DETECT	NON-DETECT	6	0	02/12/13	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dibromochloropropane (ppt)	N	NON-DETECT	NON-DETECT	200	0	02/12/13	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)	N	NON-DETECT	NON-DETECT	7	7	02/12/13	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Diquat (ppb)	N	NON-DETECT	NON-DETECT	20	20	02/12/13	Runoff from herbicide use
Dioxin [a.k.a. 2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppq)	N	NON-DETECT	NON-DETECT	30	0	02/12/13	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
Endothall (ppb)	N	NON-DETECT	NON-DETECT	100	100	02/12/13	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin (ppb)	N	NON-DETECT	NON-DETECT	2	2	02/12/13	Residue of banned insecticide
Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	N	NON-DETECT	NON-DETECT	50	0	02/12/13	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate (ppb)	N	NON-DETECT	NON-DETECT	700	700	02/12/13	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor (ppt)	N	NON-DETECT	NON-DETECT	400	0	02/12/13	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	N	NON-DETECT	NON-DETECT	200	0	02/12/13	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	N	NON-DETECT	NON-DETECT	1	0	02/12/13	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories

Hexachlorocyclo pentadiene (ppb)	N	NON-DETECT	NON-DETECT	50	50	02/12/13	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (ppt)	N	NON-DETECT	NON-DETECT	200	200	02/12/13	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)	N	NON-DETECT	NON-DETECT	40	40	02/12/13	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa,
Oxamyl (a.k.a. Vydate) (ppb)	N	NON-DETECT	NON-DETECT	200	200	02/12/13	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (ppt)	N	NON-DETECT	NON-DETECT	500	0	02/12/13	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	N	NON-DETECT	NON-DETECT	1	0	02/12/13	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	N	NON-DETECT	NON-DETECT	500	500	02/12/13	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	N	NON-DETECT	NON-DETECT	4	4	02/12/13	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)	N	NON-DETECT	NON-DETECT	3	0	02/12/13	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle

IX. Violations

Type / Description	Compliance Period	Corrective Actions taken by PWS
NONE	2013	N/A